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Washington LABOR MARKET

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Washington State
Employment Security

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Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Highlights

****ANNUAL REVIEW--PAGE 10****

****REVISED LABOR FORCE TABLES FOR 1980-1986 IN THIS ISSUE****

Employment At Winter Level

Employment in Washington State fell sharply between December and January but no more than expected at this time of the year. Total employment dropped 23,100 from December mainly because of the end of thousands of holiday sales jobs in retail trade, and the effect of winter weather conditions on construction, logging, and other outdoor employment. An over the year comparison, however, presents a different picture of the state's economy: between January 1986 and 1987, nonagricultural wage and salary employment was up 56,200 or 3.3 percent.

Reflecting the seasonal job losses, unemployment in the state rose from 180,300 and 8.3 percent of the labor force in December to 200,200 and 9.2 percent in January. The jobless rate also

Volume 11, Number 2

	Jan. 1987* (Prel.)	Dec. 1986 (Rev.)	Jan. 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,181,000	2,184,200	2,097,800
Total Employment	1,980,800	2,003,900	1,900,800
Total Unemployment	200,200	180,300	197,000
State Unemployment Rate	9.2	8.3	9.4
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	7.3	6.3	7.3

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

reflected the over the year expansion and was down from 9.4 percent in January 1986. Nationally, the unemployment rate also jumped sharply, rising from 6.3 percent in December to 7.3 percent in January. The national rate was unchanged over the year (data are not seasonally adjusted).

Seasonal Job Losses Widespread In January

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 24,500 between December and January in Washington State. Retail trade fell 9,900 alone with most of the drop resulting from the end of the temporary holiday sales jobs. Employment at restaurants and other eating and drinking places fell with fewer people venturing out because of winter weather. Building material-hardware stores also cut staffing with many building projects postponed until spring. Seasonal job losses were the rule in the service industries in January with the industry total down 4,300. The largest losses were at hotels-motels and business services. Holiday parties gave hotels a lift in December but that business was gone in January and tourist activity was at its annual low. Construction payrolls fell 3,400, but the loss was no more than expected at this time of the year. Adding to the losses in January, civilian government payrolls dropped 2,500. Federal employment was down 600 largely because of the termination of holiday extras at post offices. The state and local government job total fell 1,900 with most of the cutback in public education. Education employment, however, will rebound in February as schools move into the final half of the school year.

Manufacturing payrolls also declined over the month, falling 2,100 from December. The largest loss was in food products which dropped 1,600, mainly because of cutbacks in canning and freezing operations which were at their annual low point. Lumber employment was down 1,100 in January with most of the loss resulting from weather-related cutbacks in logging. The only noteworthy gains in manufacturing were credited to aerospace (up 300) and "other transportation equipment" (up 400). The increase in the latter partially resulted from the hiring of replacement workers for those involved in a labor-management dispute.

Unemployment High In Eastern Washington And Lumber Areas

Unemployment rose in all counties of the state in January. The largest increases, however, were in Eastern Washington and in counties largely dependent on the lumber industry for manufacturing jobs. This, of course, is to be expected because winter weather is more severe east of the Cascades, and the agriculture and food processing industries, which are the region's principle source of jobs, are at their annual lows. In logging areas winter weather slows harvesting in low land operations and shuts logging down entirely at higher elevations because of snow.

But, Eastern Washington Shows Over-The-Year Improvement

While the statewide rate rose nearly one point between December and January (from 8.3 to 9.2), the jobless rate in Eastern Washington increased from 11.4 to 12.9 percent, and the 14 counties classified as lumber areas saw their combined rate jump from 12.3 to 14.5 percent. By contrast, the overall rate in Western Washington increased from 7.4 to 8.1 percent. Typical of major Eastern Washington areas, Yakima County's rate moved up from 15.0 to 17.2 percent; Grant County's rate rose from 13.4 to 15.8 percent; and the rate in the Wenatchee area (Chelan and Douglas counties) increased from 11.9 to 13.5 percent. Despite the high rates in the Eastern half of the state in January, the area's overall rate was down over the year, falling from 13.5 percent in January 1986 to 12.9 percent this January.

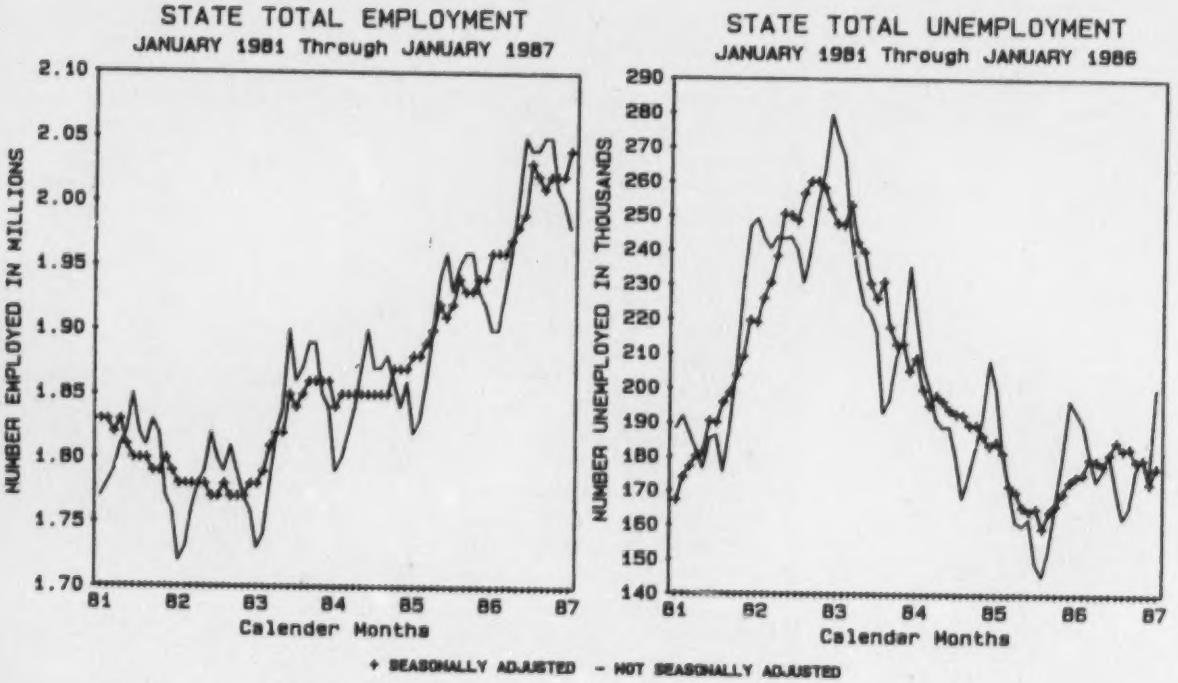
Skamania Has State's Highest Unemployment Rate

In the lumber areas, the December-January increase as well as the rate itself varied considerably by local weather conditions and the proportion of logging employment in the lumber industry of individual areas. In the Columbia River Gorge, where winter weather is particularly severe, Skamania County's rate soared from 20.2 to 32.5 percent over the month, while the rate in adjoining Klickitat County jumped from 17.7 to 24.5 percent. Both counties are highly dependent on the timber industry for manufacturing jobs and a high proportion of those jobs are in logging. Skamania's January rate was the highest in

the state in January. Rates of over 20 percent, however, are common in that county in the winter even when the lumber industry is prosperous because of weather-related shutdowns. In other lumber areas the increase in unemployment was less because of milder weather conditions and a lower proportion of logging jobs in their lumber industries. The unemployment rate in Grays Harbor County rose from 12.7 to 13.4 percent over the month; Lewis County's rate moved from 11.5 to 13.5 percent, while the rate in Pacific County increased from 12.1 to 13.4 percent.

Puget Sound Less Dependent On Seasonal Industries

In the Seattle Metropolitan Area, which is less dependent on seasonal industries, the unemployment rate rose from 6.2 to 6.8 percent over the month and remained below the national and statewide rates. The jobless rate in the Tacoma Metropolitan Area moved up in step with the statewide increase, from 8.5 to 9.3 percent. While the jobless rate in the state dropped slightly over the year, however, the rate in the Tacoma area was up substantially, increasing from 8.1 to 9.3 percent. The major reason for the jump in unemployment in Tacoma was the termination of work on equipment for oil fields in Alaska. The drop in oil prices last year curtailed development work in the oil fields.



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Aerospace Competition Heats Up

The Boeing Company continues as the undisputed world leader in the production of commercial airliners, but competition from Airbus Industrie, the European government-supported consortium, is increasing. In early March, American Airlines agreed to lease 15 wide-bodied 767 jetliners from Boeing. At this same time, however, American Airlines contracted to lease 25 jetliners from Airbus Industrie. Delivery dates for the planes, which have yet to be built, were not announced. This was the European firm's first order from American Airlines. The orders were unusual in that they allow the airline to return the planes on short notice, which represents a substantial risk to the manufacturer. The arrangement reflects the intense competition between Boeing and Airbus.

The Reagan Administration is now considering relatiatory measures because of European government subsidies to Airbus. The Administration maintains that the subsidies permit Airbus to sell jetliners at prices 25 percent below those of comparable aircraft built in the U.S. Airbus is now seeking government financing to support the development of two new aircraft.

Boeing received a number of other orders in the first quarter. Quantas Airways Ltd. of Australia ordered four 747-400 aircraft and spare parts valued at $675 million. The planes are scheduled for delivery in 1989. The airline also took options for 15 additional aircraft. Japan Air Lines ordered seven planes at a cost of $575 million for delivery in 1987 and 1988. Three 757 twinjets worth $135 million were ordered by American West Airlines based in Phoenix, Arizona for delivery starting in 1989. The firm took options for three more jetliners. The Chinese National Airline ordered three 757-200 aircraft at a price of approximately $125 million.

More Missile Work For Boeing

Boeing received a $243 million contract from the Air Force in February to develop the control and communications system for Midgetman missiles. This could lead to production work estimated at more than $1 billion. Boeing has two partners on the contract. The award was a followup to the selection of a Boeing headed team to build six mobile launchers and four tractors for the missile. That contract was worth $302 million and could lead to production work of $1 billion also. Boeing's partners in the launcher contract are Paccar and Goodyear Aerospace. The Pentagon wants 500 of the mobile launchers and is expected to make a decision on funding production in the early 1990s.

New Contracts For Tacoma Boat

A Navy contract gave new life to Tacoma Boat, which a few years ago was Tacoma's largest manufacturing employer but then filed for bankruptcy because of cost overruns on a Navy contract. Under the $34 million contract awarded in February, Tacoma Boat will overhaul and modernize a research ship for the Navy and convert it to a submarine detection vessel. The contract is expected to lead to contracts with foreign navies the company is now negotiating with. The new contract with the U.S. Navy will be a good sign to the foreign nations of the ability of Tacoma Boat, according to the firm's chairman. He said that Tacoma Boat hopes to emerge from bankruptcy soon, and added that while the company may never employ as many as 2,000 workers again, it may employ 500 to 1,000 within a few years.

Tacoma Boat also has a $5 million-plus job to renovate an oceanliner. Average employment on the three-month project will be around 110.

Contract Problems at AK-WA

AK-WA Inc., now Tacoma's largest shipyard, has run into difficulties. Recently it filed for bankruptcy reorganization but is now trying to rescind its petition. The firm's major problem was over delayed work on a Military Sealift Command oiler it was repairing. The shipyard was unable to finish work on the ship in the 90 days specified by the contract, and there was a $40,000-a-day penalty for failure to complete the job on time. The firm maintained the delay occurred because government-supplied equipment was received late. Because of the delay, AK-WA has filed a $1.5 million claim against the government. The bankruptcy filing suspended the completion date on the contract but also froze the firm's checking account.

The firm's president said that the company expects to make its first profit in March. AK-WA refurbished several ferries this winter and is now modifying the world's largest floating gold dredge. It has also performed work on a large fisn processing vessel and several barges. Recently AK-WA won a contract to build 14 supply barges for the Army Corps of Engineers.

Bonuses For Weyerhaeuser Workers

Of 3,300 eligible Weyerhaeuser employees in Washington State, 2,900 shared in productivity bonuses and profit shares totaling $2.4 million in the fourth quarter of 1986, up from $900,000 in the previous quarter. The bonuses added 61 cents to $2.32 to the hourly earning of workers at profitable mills. Eight of the company's ten mills in the state recorded profits. Weyerhaeuser credited increased earnings in its lumber business to the tariff on Canadian lumber and a strike by woodworkers in British Columbia.

After a lengthy strike last summer, Weyerhaeuser workers accepted profit sharing in return for wage and benefit cuts averaging $4 an hour.

Mill To Reopen Near Spokane

WTD Industries of Portland purchased an idle lumber mill in Valley, Washington, near Spokane, and plans to begin production sometime this summer. The firm expects to employ about 85 workers when the mill reaches full production later this year.

Hanford Jobs Threatened

An environmental group is considering legal action to halt the restart of the N Reactor at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. The Department of Energy plans to restart the reactor in July. $50 million worth of safety improvements are now being installed, but all of the improvements will not be completed by July. The plant produces plutonium for nuclear weapons.

A lawsuit, successful or not, could delay the restart of the reactor. The manager of the Hanford operations said that as many as 4,000 Hanford jobs could be lost if the restart were delayed two years. The total job loss at Hanford would increase to 6,300 if the delay is longer. A lawsuit in 1983 delayed the start-up of a plutonium-producing reactor in South Carolina for two years.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Homebuilding Strong

Construction employment declined in January as usual. Compared with January 1986, however, employment in the building trades was up 6,000. Homebuilding is at a higher level this year because of lower mortgage rates, but part of the year-to-year increase undoubtedly resulted from relatively milder weather this January.

Nationally, housing starts dipped slightly between December and January but remained at a high level. On a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis, starts totaled 1,806,000 units in January, down from 1,808,000 units in December, but starts in the latter month were up 10.4 percent from November. Single-family starts remained strong and increased in January, while apartment construction was weak because of high vacancy rates in many areas and the elimination of tax-shelter incentives.

Mortgage Rates Falling

Declining mortgage rates which have fueled the strong housing market are continuing to fall. In the last week of January the average interest rate on 30-year conventional mortgages was 9.12 percent, down from 9.3 in the previous month and from 10.89 percent one year earlier. Reflecting the declining rates, single-family home sales rose 8.9 percent in 1986.

Sales jumped 12.7 percent in December alone. Although few analysts believe the December rate can be maintained, many see further reductions in mortgage rates.

Most New Jobs In Trade And Services

Employment in the trade and service industries declined as expected in January but maintained substantial year-to-year growth margins. Trade added 17,500 jobs over the year, while service payrolls (hotels-motels, business services, medical services, etc.) rose 19,800. Together these two industries accounted for two-thirds of the increase in nonfarm payrolls over the year. Nationally, they accounted for an even larger proportion of the year-to-year job growth--75 percent in January.

Consumer Debt And Low Income Gains May Slow Growth

The growth in the trade and service industries has largely been supported by rising consumer spending. Many analysts, however, doubt the rate of increase can continue because of record consumer debt and slow growth in personal income. Income growth is now barely keeping up with inflation. Average hourly earnings in all nonfarm industries in the nation in January were up only two percent over the year. Estimates are not available in Washington State for all nonfarm industries, but for manufacturing production workers, average hourly earnings were up less than one percent over the year in January. Average weekly pay, however, was up about four percent because of a longer workweek this year.

New Jobs For Spokane

Guardian Life Insurance Company announced plans to build its Western Regional Home Office in Spokane. The firm, which now employs over 100 people in Spokane, plans to build two buildings capable of housing 500 to 600 employees each. The first building will be built this summer or early next year. The construction of the second building is not assured and will depend on company growth. Guardian Life is one of the top 20 insurance companies nationally in premium income.

More On Everett Navy Base

In February the state issued the water quality certification necessary for the construction of the Navy home port in Everett. The Navy agreed to apply for a shoreline permit, but there is disagreement between supporters and critics of the project on whether the shoreline permit process will delay construction of the base. There is also disagreement over whether $43.5 million in 1987 federal funds for the project can be released until the shoreline permit is obtained. Besides the shoreline permit, construction depends upon the state legislature conveying tidelands to the Navy for construction of the base and the underwater bedlands needed for

disposal of dredge material. The legislature must also appropriate $15.4 million to finance road improvements near the base site and offset additional costs.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Economists See No Recession But Higher Inflation In 1987

A survey of members of the National Association of Business Economists found that members of the association expect the Gross National Product (GNP) to increase 2.8 percent, after adjustment for inflation, between the fourth quarters of 1986 and 1987. The GNP grew 2.2 percent in the comparable year-earlier period but a slight 1.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 1986. Only 18 percent of the members surveyed expect a recession by the end of this year.

The economists, however, expect inflation to increase to four percent in 1987, up from 1.9 percent in 1986. Plunging oil prices helped keep inflation low last year. Another important reason for expecting inflation to pick up this year is the declining value of the dollar. The decline is making imported goods more expensive and enabling U.S. companies to raise their prices as well. In addition, industrial capacity has expanded little in the past three years because of price weakness, while demand has increased modestly which is putting upward pressure on prices. An acceleration in prices may already be underway.

A survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management indicated that more than nine times as many purchasing agents reported price increases in February as reported declining prices. The Department of Labor reported that wholesale prices rose at a 7.7 percent annual rate in January, led by higher gasoline prices. Wholesale prices declined 2.5 percent in 1986.

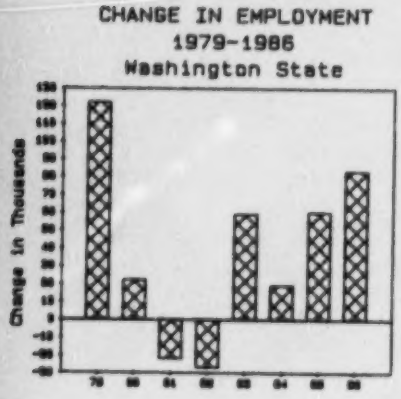
Leading Indicators Down In January

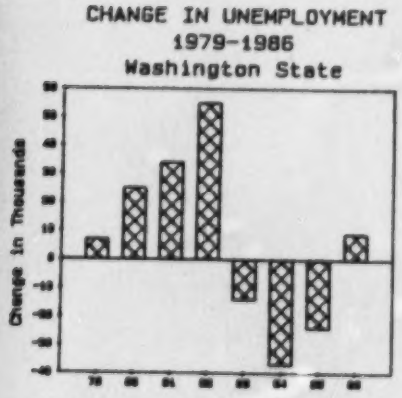
The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main barometer of future economic activity, fell one percent in January, but this followed a 2.3 percent gain in December. Changes in both months were influenced by unusual factors, specifically the new tax law which took effect at the beginning of 1987. Individuals and businesses were motivated to purchase expensive merchandise and equipment in December while sales taxes were still deductable for tax purposes and before lower depreciation schedules went into effect. Thus, a decline in January was to be expected. The building permit index was also unusually high in December because developers in California took out permits in advance to beat a January 1 fee hike. Permits were down in January.

Changes in other leading indicators in January included declines in orders for consumer goods, orders for plant and equipment, and sensitive material prices. Business deliveries classified as slow were down (suggesting lower backlogs), while unemployment claims rose. Leading indicators on the positive side in January included the average workweek, net business formations, stock market prices, and the money supply, all of which rose.

ANNUAL REVIEW

83,000 New Jobs In 1986





Average annual total employment rose 83,000 in Washington State in 1986 to post its largest gain since 1979. By way of comparison, employment rose 60,000 in 1985, 19,000 in 1984, 59,000 in 1983 and dropped 27,000 in the 1982 recession. In the late 1970s with strength in both aerospace and the lumber industries, employment growth set post-World War II records, advancing 140,000 in 1978 and 122,000 in 1979.

Despite the resurgence in job growth in 1986, unemployment rose from 170,000 and 8.1 percent of the labor force in 1985 to 179,000 and 8.2 percent in 1986. Paradoxically, substantial employment gains don't always result in lower unemployment because the growth in employment opportunities attracts new people into the labor force. Many of the new labor force entrants are workers who had been laid off in previous years and who temporarily stopped looking for a new job after repeated failures when employment opportunities were scarce. In-migration has also been a source of new entrants. In 1979, unemployment rose 7,000 even though employment expanded 122,000. However, net migration (the difference between the number of persons who migrate into Washington and those who leave Washington) totaled 113,000 in 1979 and 94,000 in the previous year. Many of these new residents, of course, were children and others who did not enter the labor force, but the state's employment growth was undoubtedly responsible for the in-migration. In recent years migration has been more moderate. Between April 1985 and 1986, in-migration and out-migration were nearly offsetting. Between April 1986 and 1987, however, net migration for the state has been projected at 25,000.

Trade And Services Lead Advance

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose nearly 60,000 in 1986. The trade and service industries added 32,000 alone to account for over one-half of the new jobs. Consumer buying was given a substantial boost by the sharp drop in petroleum prices early in 1986 and by lower interest rates. Lower rates permitted thousands of home owners to refinance existing mortgages at lower rates which reduced their

monthly payments. Paradoxically, anotner factor which supported the expansion in retail trade in 1986 was the abundance of low-cost foreign goods on the market. While lowering demand and employment in manufacturing, the influx of products manufactured abroad has had the opposite effect in retail trade.

In other nonmanufacturing industries, construction employment moved up 4,600 as declining mortgage rates helped new home construction. Growth in home construction and mortgage refinancing combined to boost employment in finance, insurance and real estate 5,600 between 1985 and 1986. State and local government jobs rose 6,500 over the year. Public education accounted for 2,700 of tne new government jobs. Enrollments in the primary grades have been growing as the children of the "baby boom" generation enter school.

Aerospace Boosts Manufacturing Jobs

Manufacturing employment rose 8,700 between 1985 and 1986. All of the net increase, however, could be attributed to aerospace which advanced 8,900 on the strength of growing orders for jet airliners. Gains and losses in other manufacturing industries were basically offsetting. On the positive side, printing-publishing rose 1,100, largely reflecting a growing and more affluent population. Machinery added 900, but by the fourth quarter it had dropped below its year-ago level because of tne end of contracts to produce equipment for the Alaskan Oil fields and cutbacks at firms producing electronic equipment. The major reasons for the reduction in electronics were increased foreign competition and a nationwide slowdown in demand for electronic products. Instruments, another high-tech industry, dipped 300 over the year also because of a national slowdown in demand for the industry's products.

Plant Closures Reduce Aluminum Employment

Other industries on the downside included aluminum which fell 900 between 1985 and 1986. A labor dispute and the closure of the ALCOA Vancouver smelter accounted for most of the loss. Contributing factors were the low market price of aluminum and foreign competition. Problems in the industry continued into 1987 with the closure of the Commonwealth Aluminum plant in Goldendale in February and layoffs at Kaiser's Trentwood rolling mill. The Vancouver ALCOA plant may be reopened by a new firm this year, however, and the Commonwealth plant was sold to a firm which plans to reopen it and process aluminum on a contract basis for a firm in Norway.

"Other transportation equipment" (mainly shipbuilding) employment was down 800 from 1985. Labor-management disputes reduced employment in December, but the major

cause was a decline in the demand for new ships and competition from foreign shipyards and shipyards elsewhere in the nation which pay lower wages. Lumber employment fell slightly over the year (400) with a significant portion of the loss resulting from a labor dispute in July. Demand for lumber was high in 1986, but automation in the industry has sharply reduced labor requirements in recent years.

Moderate Growth Expected In 1987

The economy of Washington State is expected to continue growing in 1987 but at a more moderate pace than in 1986. Aerospace cannot be expected to continue expanding as rapidly as it did last year, and consumer spending will not be boosted by declining oil prices and mortgage refinancing, at least to the extent it was last year. Nonetheless, the economy will benefit from several factors in 1987: (1) The decline in income tax withholding rates will help support consumer spending. (2) Last year's expansion in aerospace will continue to boost the economy because of the lag between hiring in aerospace and induced gains in other industries. (3) The 15 percent tax on Canadian lumber exported to the United States should at least stabilize employment in the state's lumber industry. (4) The decline in the value of the dollar relative to foreign currencies should make our manufacturing industries more competitive.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

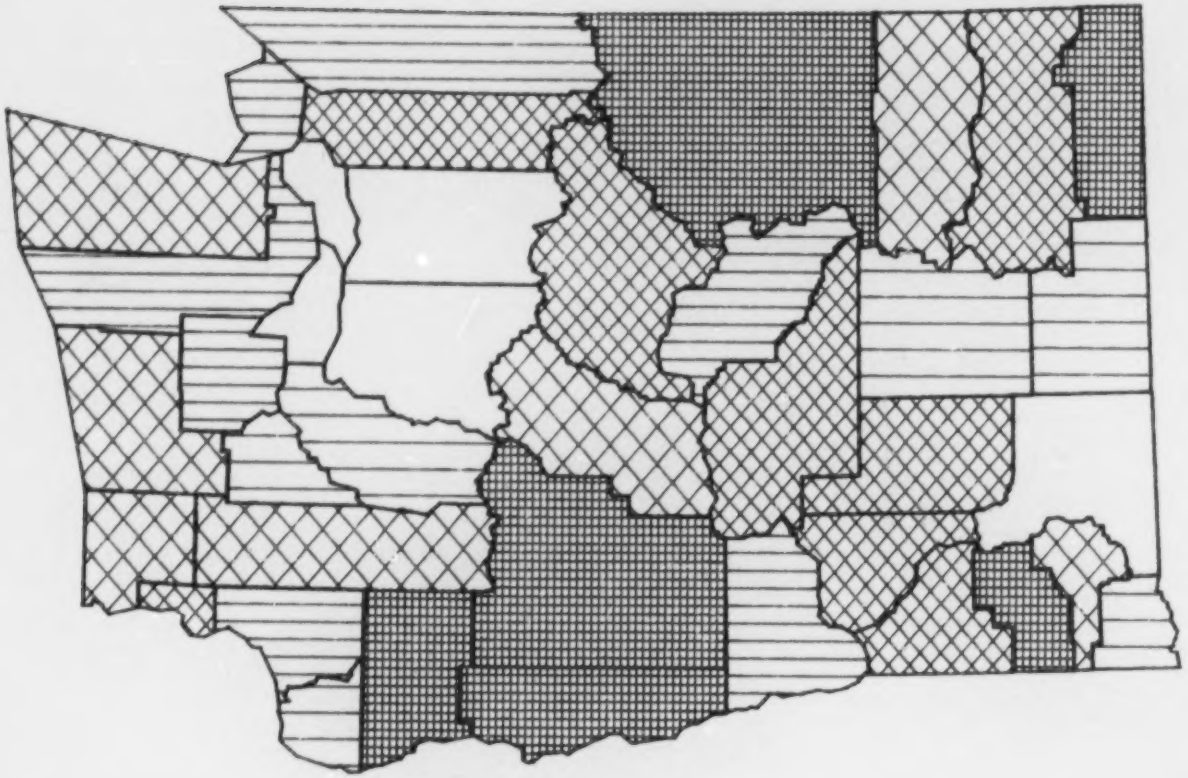
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986
U.S. City Average	333.1	331.1	328.4	1.4	+1.1
Seattle*					

* The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer develops bimontnly CPI data for the Seattle area. Beginning this year the Seattle index will be publisned twice a year. The index covering the first half of 1987 will be released in August. The index for Seattle will reflect prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

JANUARY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State of Washington 9.2



0% to 8%

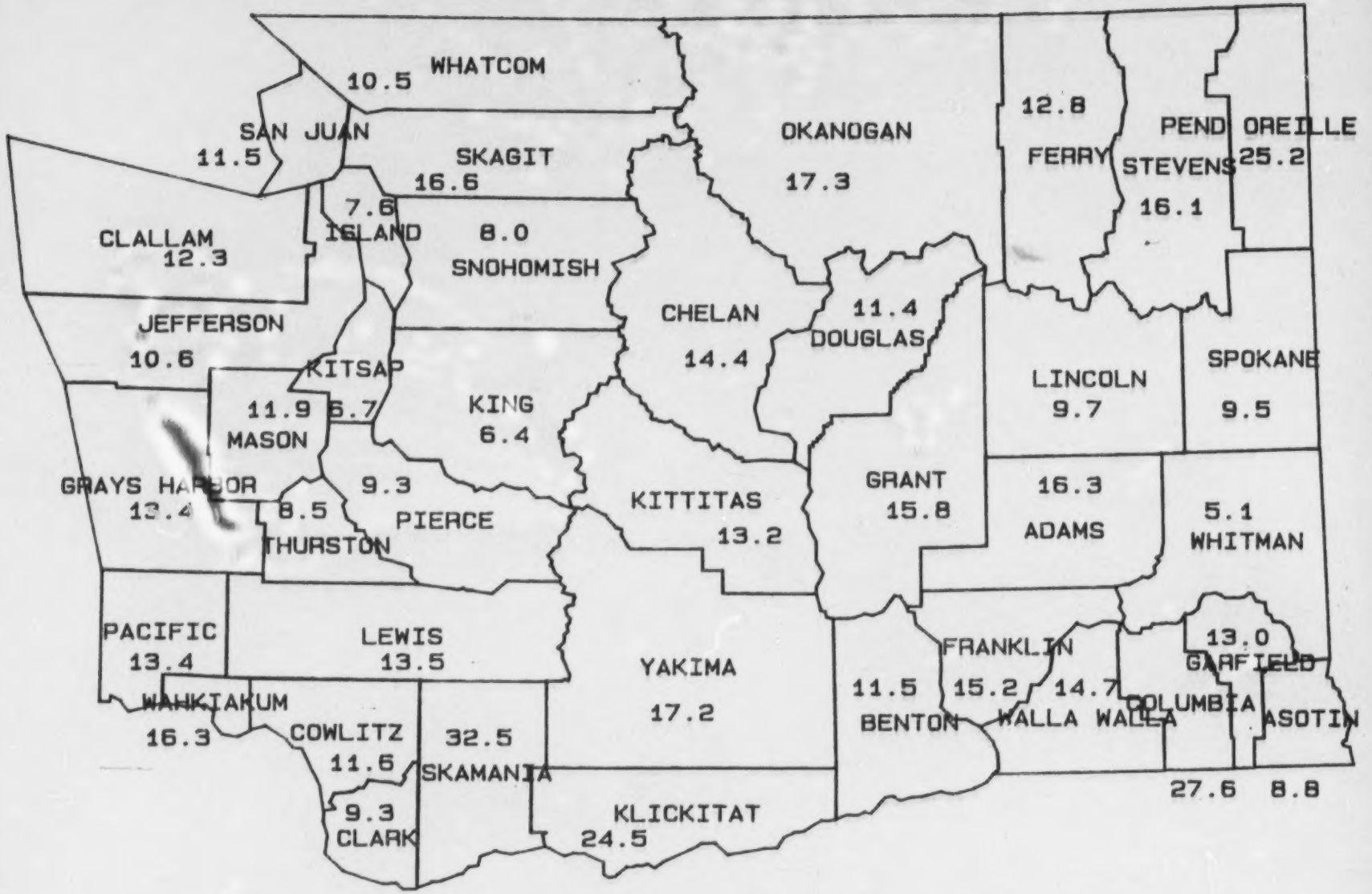
8% to 10%

10% to 12%

12% to 14%

14% to 17%

17% to 32.5%


WHATCOM
10.5
SAN JUAN
11.5
SKAGIT
16.6
7.6
ISLAND
8.0
SNOHOMISH
CLALLAM
12.3
JEFFERSON
10.6
KITSAP
11.9
6.7
MASON
KING
6.4
GRAYS HARBOR
9.3
8.5
PIERCE
THURSTON
PACIFIC
13.4
LEWIS
13.5
WAHKIAKUM
16.3
COWLITZ
11.6
32.5
SKAMANIA
9.3
CLARK
KLICKITAT
24.5
OKANOGAN
17.3
CHELAN
14.4
11.4
DOUGLAS
KITTITAS
13.2
YAKIMA
17.2
GRANT
15.8
11.5
BENTON
FRANKLIN
15.2
14.7
WALLA WALLA
12.8
FERRY
PEND OREILLE
STEVENS
25.2
16.1
LINCOLN
9.7
SPOKANE
9.5
16.3
ADAMS
5.1
WHITMAN
13.0
GARFIELD
COLUMBIA
ASOTIN
27.6
8.8

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 2/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	Jan. 1987 (Prel.)	Dec. 1986 (Rev.)	Jan. 1986 (Rev.)	Dec. 1985 (Rev.)	Numerical Change Dec. 86 to Jan. 87	Numerical Change Jan. 86 to Jan. 87
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY....	1767.1	1,791.6	1,710.9	1,732.8	-24.5	56.2
MANUFACTURING.....	300.0	302.1	297.4	298.5	-2.1	2.6
Durable Goods.....	211.4	211.9	209.1	208.3	-0.5	2.3
Lumber & Wood Products.....	36.3	37.4	36.9	36.4	-1.1	-0.6
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	-0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	5.9	6.1	5.8	6.1	-0.2	0.1
Primary Metals.....	11.6	11.5	12.2	12.2	0.1	-0.6
Aluminum.....	7.5	7.5	8.1	8.1	0.0	-0.6
Fabricated Metals.....	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.8	0.0	-0.2
Machinery.....	28.0	28.0	31.8	31.9	0.0	-3.8
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)...	16.0 4/	16.0 4/	19.5	19.7	0.0	-3.5
Electrical Equip.....	12.0	12.0	12.3	12.2	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equip.....	101.4	100.7	93.8	92.8	0.7	7.6
Aerospace.....	88.5	88.2	80.7	80.0	0.3	7.8
Other Transp. Equip.....	12.9 4/	12.5 4/	13.1	12.8	0.4	-0.2
Instruments & Related.....	9.9	9.9	10.6	10.6	0.0	-0.7
Misc. Manufacturing.....	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.6	0.1	0.4
Nondurable Goods.....	88.6	90.2	88.3	90.2	-1.6	0.3
Food & Kindred Products....	27.4	28.7	28.2	29.7	-1.3	-0.8
Canned & Preserved Foods.	8.4	9.0	9.2	9.6	-0.6	-0.8
Apparel & Allied Products..	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.5	0.0	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products....	17.0	17.2	16.5	16.9	-0.2	0.5
Printing & Publishing.....	18.9	19.0	18.1	17.9	-0.1	0.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	0.0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 3/..	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.6	0.0	-0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.2
CONSTRUCTION.....	80.1	83.5	74.1	77.2	-3.4	6.0
TRANSP.,COMM. & UTIL.....	94.7 4/	95.6 4/	94.4	94.7	-0.9	0.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	435.9	447.3	418.4	431.2	-11.4	17.5
Wholesale Trade.....	107.0	108.5	102.9	104.4	-1.5	4.1
Retail Trade.....	328.9 4/	338.8	315.5	326.8	-9.9	13.4
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	106.1	106.0	102.1	101.1	0.1	4.0
SERVICES.....	395.6	399.9	375.8	380.6	-4.3	19.8
Health Services.....	123.9	124.6	118.6	119.4	-0.7	5.3
GOVERNMENT.....	351.9	354.4	346.1	347.0	-2.5	5.8
Federal.....	70.1	70.7	68.8	69.8	-0.6	1.3
State & Local.....	281.8	283.7	277.3	277.2	-1.9	4.5
Education.....	151.4	153.0	150.4	149.6	-1.6	1.0
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES.....	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4

_1/ These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

_2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

_3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

_4/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 3/4/87
Benchmark: 1986

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	JANUARY 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				DECEMBER 1986 REVISED 1/				JANUARY 1986 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,181,000	1,980,800	200,200	9.2	2,184,200	2,003,900	180,300	8.3	2,097,800	1,900,800	197,000	9.4
Bellingham MSA	55,300	49,500	5,800	10.5	56,300	51,100	5,200	9.2	53,300	47,600	5,700	10.7
Bremerton MSA	70,000	65,300	4,700	6.7	70,400	66,100	4,300	6.1	69,900	65,500	4,400	6.3
Olympia MSA	70,700	64,700	6,000	8.5	70,400	65,000	5,400	7.7	67,400	62,000	5,400	8.0
Seattle PMSA	980,300	914,100	66,200	6.8	979,300	918,600	60,700	6.2	922,600	858,600	64,000	6.9
King County 2/	779,700	729,500	50,200	6.4	779,400	733,100	46,300	5.9	732,900	685,200	47,700	6.5
Snohomish County 2/	200,600	184,600	16,000	8.0	199,900	185,500	14,400	7.2	189,700	173,400	16,300	8.6
Spokane MSA	163,700	148,100	15,600	9.5	164,100	150,200	13,900	8.5	159,200	143,800	15,400	9.7
Tacoma PMSA	231,900	210,300	21,600	9.3	232,900	213,100	19,800	8.5	224,700	206,400	18,300	8.1
Tri-Cities MSA	67,000	58,600	8,400	12.5	66,500	58,700	7,800	11.7	64,700	57,000	7,700	11.9
Benton County 2/	51,100	45,200	5,900	11.5	51,000	45,300	5,700	11.2	49,500	44,000	5,500	11.1
Franklin County 2/	15,800	13,400	2,400	15.2	15,500	13,400	2,100	13.5	15,200	13,000	2,200	14.5
Vancouver PMSA	102,800	93,200	9,600	9.3	103,000	93,800	9,200	8.9	102,800	92,500	10,300	10.0
Yakima MSA	80,200	66,400	13,800	17.2	81,300	69,100	12,200	15.0	79,700	63,800	15,900	19.9
Adams	6,090	5,100	990	16.3	6,020	5,190	830	13.8	5,800	4,760	1,040	17.9
Asotin	8,600	7,840	760	8.8	8,230	7,570	660	8.0	7,840	6,980	860	11.0
Clallam	21,790	19,120	2,670	12.3	21,470	19,350	2,120	9.9	21,320	18,780	2,540	11.9
Columbia	1,920	1,390	530	27.6	1,880	1,350	530	28.2	1,830	1,310	520	28.4
Cowlitz	33,190	29,340	3,850	11.6	33,490	30,170	3,320	9.9	34,080	29,100	4,980	14.6
Ferry	2,340	2,040	300	12.8	2,340	2,070	270	11.5	2,480	2,050	430	17.3
Garfield	1,000	870	130	13.0	1,020	900	120	11.8	1,040	870	170	16.3
Grant	23,850	20,090	3,760	15.8	24,400	21,140	3,260	13.4	22,110	18,990	3,120	14.1
Grays Harbor	25,750	22,300	3,450	13.4	25,710	22,440	3,270	12.7	25,000	21,320	3,680	14.7
Island	16,940	15,650	1,290	7.6	16,730	15,580	1,150	6.9	16,570	15,340	1,230	7.4
Jefferson	7,170	6,410	760	10.6	7,600	6,920	680	8.9	7,080	6,360	720	10.2
Kittitas	11,510	9,990	1,520	13.2	11,500	10,050	1,450	12.6	11,350	9,730	1,620	14.3
Klickitat	7,680	5,800	1,880	24.5	7,510	6,180	1,330	17.7	7,450	5,600	1,850	24.8
Lewis	24,100	20,850	3,250	13.5	23,790	21,060	2,730	11.5	22,530	19,260	3,270	14.5
Lincoln	4,320	3,900	420	9.7	4,370	3,970	400	9.2	3,980	3,620	360	9.0
Mason	12,140	10,700	1,440	11.9	13,170	11,900	1,270	9.6	12,130	10,720	1,410	11.6
Okanogan	14,070	11,640	2,430	17.3	13,910	11,580	2,330	16.8	13,950	11,190	2,760	19.8
Pacific	6,570	5,690	880	13.4	6,760	5,940	820	12.1	6,600	5,570	1,030	15.6
Pend Oreille	3,010	2,250	760	25.2	3,020	2,340	680	22.5	3,560	2,870	690	19.4
San Juan	3,930	3,480	450	11.5	4,150	3,730	420	10.1	4,080	3,640	440	10.8
Skagit	30,280	25,240	5,040	16.6	30,570	26,430	4,140	13.5	31,250	26,550	4,700	15.0
Skamania	2,400	1,620	780	32.5	2,280	1,820	460	20.2	2,390	1,550	840	35.1
Stevens	10,580	8,880	1,700	16.1	10,460	9,060	1,400	13.4	10,770	8,810	1,960	18.2
Wahkiakum	1,040	870	170	16.3	1,100	950	150	13.6	1,230	990	240	19.5
Walla Walla	23,180	19,780	3,400	14.7	22,870	20,140	2,730	11.9	22,570	19,310	3,260	14.4
Wenatchee Labor Area	37,510	32,460	5,050	13.5	37,860	33,340	4,520	11.9	36,550	31,060	5,490	15.0
Chelan County 2/	25,620	21,930	3,690	14.4	25,730	22,530	3,200	12.4	24,990	20,990	4,000	16.0
Douglas County 2/	11,880	10,520	1,360	11.4	12,130	10,810	1,320	10.9	11,560	10,070	1,490	12.9
Whitman	18,120	17,200	920	5.1	18,000	17,170	830	4.6	17,940	17,200	740	4.1

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

March 4, 1987
Benchmark: 1986

	JANUARY 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				DECEMBER 1986 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,172,100	1,970,600	201,500	9.3	2,184,200	2,003,900	180,300	8.3
Bellingham MSA	55,000	49,200	5,800	10.5	56,300	51,100	5,200	9.2
Bremerton MSA	69,800	65,000	4,800	6.9	70,400	66,100	4,300	6.1
Olympia MSA	70,400	64,400	6,000	8.5	70,400	65,000	5,400	7.7
Seattle PMSA	976,000	909,400	66,600	6.8	979,300	918,600	60,700	6.2
King County 2/	776,200	725,700	50,500	6.5	779,400	733,100	46,300	5.9
Snohomish County 2/	199,800	183,700	16,100	8.1	199,900	185,500	14,400	7.2
Spokane MSA	163,100	147,400	15,700	9.6	164,100	150,200	13,900	8.5
Tacoma MSA	230,900	209,200	21,700	9.4	232,900	213,100	19,800	8.5
Tri-Cities MSA	66,700	58,300	8,400	12.6	66,500	58,700	7,800	11.7
Benton County 2/	51,000	45,000	6,000	11.8	51,000	45,300	5,700	11.2
Franklin County 2/	15,800	13,300	2,500	15.8	15,500	13,400	2,100	13.5
Vancouver PMSA	102,400	92,700	9,700	9.5	103,000	93,800	9,200	8.9
Yakima MSA	80,000	66,100	13,900	17.4	81,300	69,100	12,200	15.0
Adams	6,070	5,070	1,000	16.5	6,020	5,190	830	13.8
Asotin	8,570	7,800	770	9.0	8,230	7,570	660	8.0
Clallam	21,710	19,020	2,690	12.4	21,470	19,350	2,120	9.9
Columbia	1,910	1,380	530	27.7	1,880	1,350	530	28.2
Cowlitz	33,060	29,190	3,870	11.7	33,490	30,170	3,320	9.9
Ferry	2,340	2,030	310	13.2	2,340	2,070	270	11.5
Garfield	1,010	870	140	13.9	1,020	900	120	11.8
Grant	23,770	19,990	3,780	15.9	24,400	21,140	3,260	13.4
Grays Harbor	25,660	22,190	3,470	13.5	25,710	22,440	3,270	12.7
Island	16,870	15,570	1,300	7.7	16,730	15,580	1,150	6.9
Jefferson	7,150	6,380	770	10.8	7,600	6,920	680	8.9
Kittitas	11,470	9,940	1,530	13.3	11,500	10,050	1,450	12.6
Klickitat	7,660	5,770	1,890	24.7	7,510	6,180	1,330	17.7
Lewis	24,010	20,740	3,270	13.6	23,790	21,060	2,730	11.5
Lincoln	4,300	3,880	420	9.8	4,370	3,970	400	9.2
Mason	12,100	10,650	1,450	12.0	13,170	11,900	1,270	9.6
Okanogan	14,030	11,580	2,450	17.5	13,910	11,580	2,330	16.8
Pacific	6,540	5,660	880	13.5	6,760	5,940	820	12.1
Pend Oreille	3,000	2,230	770	25.7	3,020	2,340	680	22.5
San Juan	3,920	3,460	460	11.7	4,150	3,730	420	10.1
Skagit	30,180	25,110	5,070	16.8	30,570	26,430	4,140	13.5
Skamania	2,390	1,610	780	32.6	2,280	1,820	460	20.2
Stevens	10,540	8,830	1,710	16.2	10,460	9,060	1,400	13.4
Wahkiakum	1,040	870	170	16.3	1,100	950	150	13.6
Walla Walla	23,100	19,680	3,420	14.8	22,870	20,140	2,730	11.9
Wenatchee Labor Area	37,380	32,290	5,090	13.6	37,860	33,340	4,520	11.9
Chelan County 2/	25,540	21,820	3,720	14.6	25,730	22,530	3,200	12.4
Douglas County 2/	11,840	10,470	1,370	11.6	12,130	10,810	1,320	10.9
Whitman	18,040	17,110	930	5.2	18,000	17,170	830	4.6

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim Jan Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jan-87	Dec-86	Jan-86	Jan-87	Dec-86	Jan-86	Jan-87	Dec-86	Jan-86
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES‡	171,000	$478.40	$482.00	$460.11	39.9	40.1	38.6	$11.99	$12.02	$11.92
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	31,700	$439.96	$421.76	$431.63	40.4	38.8	37.5	$10.89	$10.87	$11.51
Primary Metal Industries	9,000	$541.45	$551.61	$527.85	42.6	43.4	41.4	$12.71	$12.71	$12.75
Fabricated Metal Products	7,000	$441.22	$447.42	$428.58	38.4	39.7	38.3	$11.49	$11.27	$11.19
‡‡Machinery	16,100	$380.44	$389.20	$371.70	38.9	40.0	38.8	$9.78	$9.73	$9.58
Food and Kindred Products	19,800	$365.37	$366.15	$340.55	36.5	37.4	35.4	$10.01	$9.79	$9.62
Chemical and Allied Products	5,200	$580.15	$602.52	$601.08	41.0	41.9	42.3	$14.15	$14.38	$14.21
‡‡Transportation Equipment	42,400	$585.19	$573.72	$563.48	42.1	42.0	41.1	$13.90	$13.66	$13.71
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	57,800	$581.37	$585.34	$569.23	36.2	37.0	35.4	$16.06	$15.82	$16.08
‡‡Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	268,400	$320.01	$319.26	$308.88	33.3	34.0	33.0	$9.61	$9.39	$9.36

‡ Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

‡‡ Affected by labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE
1980 - 1986 1/

	ANNUAL AVERAGE 2/	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	2,179,000	2,097,800	2,102,400	2,127,000	2,148,500	2,183,000	2,227,800	2,230,600	2,214,600	2,216,100	2,221,300	2,194,600	2,184,200
Total Employment	2,000,000	1,900,800	1,909,100	1,936,900	1,967,600	2,009,800	2,051,400	2,049,100	2,043,800	2,053,900	2,055,700	2,017,800	2,003,900
Total Unemployment	179,000	197,000	193,300	190,100	180,900	173,200	176,400	181,500	170,800	162,200	165,600	176,800	180,300
Percent of Labor Force	8.2	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.3
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	2,087,000	2,029,600	2,025,600	2,044,200	2,073,900	2,102,400	2,125,100	2,101,800	2,104,100	2,114,200	2,117,900	2,099,600	2,105,700
Total Employment	1,917,000	1,821,300	1,825,800	1,862,900	1,902,500	1,941,300	1,965,100	1,939,600	1,954,900	1,968,700	1,964,300	1,932,700	1,925,000
Total Unemployment	170,000	208,300	199,800	181,300	171,400	161,100	160,000	162,200	149,200	145,500	153,600	166,900	180,700
Percent of Labor Force	8.1	10.3	9.9	8.9	8.3	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.6
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	2,051,000	2,026,100	2,024,900	2,031,000	2,045,100	2,061,700	2,091,500	2,060,800	2,053,600	2,057,700	2,074,600	2,044,800	2,040,300
Total Employment	1,857,000	1,790,600	1,804,800	1,825,300	1,845,100	1,870,700	1,902,800	1,871,800	1,873,500	1,889,800	1,899,400	1,861,600	1,848,700
Total Unemployment	194,000	235,500	220,100	205,700	200,000	191,000	188,700	189,000	180,100	167,900	175,200	183,200	191,600
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	11.6	10.9	10.1	9.8	9.3	9.0	9.2	8.8	8.2	8.4	9.0	9.4
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	2,069,000	2,010,800	2,017,200	2,030,600	2,064,800	2,080,100	2,128,300	2,084,200	2,086,300	2,092,400	2,092,000	2,065,700	2,056,100
Total Employment	1,838,000	1,731,200	1,744,600	1,783,100	1,820,300	1,847,100	1,904,100	1,862,500	1,870,100	1,899,600	1,895,500	1,855,900	1,842,000
Total Unemployment	231,000	279,600	272,600	247,500	244,500	233,000	224,200	221,700	216,200	192,800	196,500	209,400	214,100
Percent of Labor Force	11.2	13.9	13.5	13.0	11.8	11.2	10.5	10.6	10.4	9.2	9.4	10.1	10.4
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	2,024,000	1,971,600	1,983,200	2,006,400	2,022,500	2,039,500	2,070,300	2,039,800	2,030,700	2,041,900	2,037,800	2,019,900	2,024,500
Total Employment	1,779,000	1,724,600	1,734,000	1,762,800	1,781,800	1,795,500	1,826,900	1,795,800	1,790,400	1,811,400	1,797,400	1,766,100	1,761,400
Total Unemployment	245,000	247,000	249,200	243,600	240,700	244,000	243,400	244,000	240,300	230,500	240,400	253,800	263,100
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.1	11.9	12.0	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.3	11.8	12.6	13.0
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	1,996,000	1,965,900	1,972,600	1,984,900	1,992,200	1,998,600	2,037,300	2,004,800	1,996,600	2,009,600	2,011,100	1,983,400	1,994,800
Total Employment	1,806,000	1,777,300	1,780,800	1,797,900	1,810,400	1,822,200	1,851,900	1,818,500	1,813,100	1,834,100	1,822,700	1,777,700	1,765,400
Total Unemployment	190,000	188,600	191,800	187,000	181,800	176,400	185,400	186,300	183,500	175,500	188,400	205,700	229,400
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.2	8.7	9.4	10.4	11.5
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	1,984,000	1,929,400	1,940,100	1,964,800	1,980,300	1,999,400	2,032,600	1,995,400	1,982,100	2,002,800	2,003,600	1,983,800	1,993,800
Total Employment	1,828,000	1,763,100	1,789,600	1,818,800	1,830,200	1,851,400	1,869,900	1,834,800	1,833,300	1,855,200	1,849,900	1,821,600	1,818,200
Total Unemployment	156,000	166,300	150,500	146,000	150,100	148,000	162,700	160,600	148,800	147,600	153,700	162,200	175,600
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	8.6	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.8

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.
2/ Annual average data are from the Current Population Survey.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1986
(in thousands) (Benchmarked: March, 1986)

1986
Preliminary

Industry	Annual Average 2/	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	1770.2	1,710.9	1,718.0	1,736.7	1,757.1	1,775.0	1,790.1	1,775.0	1,782.4	1,804.7	1,803.5	1,796.9	1,791.6
Manufacturing	304.2	297.4	298.5	300.3	303.5	305.3	305.5	302.7	309.1	311.4	309.1	305.1	302.1
Durable Goods	212.6	209.1	210.0	211.3	213.2	213.8	213.5	211.4	213.7	214.8	214.3	213.8	211.9
Lumber & Wood Products	37.9	36.9	36.5	36.8	37.5	38.7	39.5	36.9 1/	38.9	39.3	38.8	37.8 1/	37.4
Furniture & Fixtures	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.3 1/	6.1
Primary Metals	11.8	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.1 1/	11.4	11.4 1/	11.4 1/	11.6	11.6	11.5
Aluminum	7.6	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.0 1/	7.2	7.2 1/	7.2 1/	7.6	7.6	7.5
Fabricated Metals	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.5
Machinery	30.1	31.8	32.5	32.4	32.1	31.1	30.3	29.2	28.7	28.6	28.1	28.0	28.0
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)	17.7	19.5	20.2	19.9	19.5	18.6	17.8	16.8	16.4	16.3	15.9 1/	15.9 1/	16.0 1/
Electrical Equip.	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0
Transportation Equip.	97.7	93.8	94.5	95.3	96.4	96.7	97.3	98.2	98.8	99.5	100.1	101.3	100.7
Aerospace	85.0	80.7	81.7	82.5	83.3	83.9	84.6	85.9	86.7	87.1	87.5	88.2	88.2
Other Transp. Equip.	12.7	13.1	12.8	12.8	13.1	12.8	12.7	12.3	12.1	12.4	12.6	13.1	12.5 1/
Instruments & Related	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.9
Misc. Manufacturing	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8
Nondurable Goods	91.6	88.3	88.5	89.0	90.3	91.5	92.0	91.3	95.4	96.6	94.8	91.3	90.2
Food & Kindred Products	30.5	28.2	28.5	28.8	30.0	30.8	30.6	29.3	33.4	34.5	32.8	30.0	28.7
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.0	9.2	9.6	9.8	11.0	11.3	11.1	9.7	13.1	14.3	12.8	10.5	9.0
Apparel & Allied Products	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.0
Paper & Allied Products	16.9	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.7	17.1	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.0	17.0	17.2
Printing & Publishing	18.7	18.1	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.7	18.6 1/	18.8	19.0	18.9	19.0
Chemicals & Allied Product	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.5
Other Nondurable Goods	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	1466.0	1,413.5	1,419.5	1,436.4	1,453.6	1,469.7	1,484.6	1,472.3	1,473.3	1,493.3	1,494.4	1,491.8	1,489.5
Mining & Quarrying	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
Construction	85.2	74.1	75.1	78.9	81.8	85.6	89.1 1/	90.3 1/	93.4	93.5	91.4	86.6	83.5
Transp., Comm. & Util.	95.8	94.4	93.6	94.1	94.6	95.1	96.3 1/	97.0	97.6	98.0	96.7	96.0	95.6 1/
Trade	434.7	418.4	416.2	421.3	427.0	433.2	440.4	439.7	442.6	445.1	441.4	443.7	447.3
Wholesale Trade	107.3	102.9	104.0	104.9	105.9	106.4	108.1 1/	108.2	109.2	110.6	110.1	109.3	108.5
Retail Trade	327.4	315.5	312.2	316.4	321.1	326.8	332.3	331.5	333.4	334.5	331.3	334.4	338.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	105.2	102.1	102.6	103.3	104.2	105.3	106.2	106.7	107.0	107.2	106.2	105.7	106.0
Services	393.0	375.8	379.4	384.4	391.1	393.9	394.6	395.7	397.7	402.4	400.9	399.6	399.9
Health Services	122.0	118.6	119.0	120.0	120.9	121.2	122.3	123.3	123.3	123.6	123.6	124.0	124.6
Government	349.3	346.1	350.0	351.6	351.9	353.6	356.0	339.9	331.9	344.1	354.9	357.4	354.4
Federal	70.1	68.8	68.8	68.5	69.0	69.2	69.6	72.9	71.5	71.2	70.6	70.5	70.7
State & Local	279.2	277.3	281.2	283.1	282.9	284.4	286.4	267.0	260.4	272.9 1/	284.3	286.9	283.7
Education	146.3	150.4	153.6	154.4	153.5	153.8	149.9	124.4	117.1	137.7 1/	152.8	155.2	153.0
Workers in Labor/ Management Disputes	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.0

1/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes
2/ Detail may not add due to rounding

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1985
(in thousands)
(Benchmarked: March, 1986)

1985
Revised

Industry	Annual Average 2/	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	1710.4	1,648.0	1,649.5	1,671.3	1,695.9	1,712.4	1,730.5	1,716.1	1,732.9	1,747.9	1,748.9	1,738.6	1,732.8
Manufacturing	295.5	284.5	286.0	289.5	291.2	292.9	294.5	297.3	302.8	305.0	304.0	300.3	298.5
Durable Goods	204.9	198.3	200.1	201.9	203.1	203.6	204.5	205.5	207.5	208.5	209.0	208.9	208.3
Lumber & Wood Products	38.3	36.1 1/	36.4	36.7	37.4	38.3	39.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	39.3	38.1	36.4
Furniture & Fixtures	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.1
Primary Metals	12.7	13.2	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.2
Aluminum	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.1
Fabricated Metals	9.7	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.8
Machinery	29.2	28.7	29.3	29.3	29.1	28.4	28.4	27.8	28.2	28.6	30.0	30.7	31.9
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)	17.1	16.4	17.2	17.1	16.9 1/	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.2	16.4	17.9	18.6 1/	19.7
Electrical Equip.	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2
Transportation Equip.	89.6	86.2	87.4	88.4	88.8	88.9	88.8	89.0	90.0	91.1	91.3	92.4	92.8
Aerospace	76.1	72.0	73.3	73.8	74.3	74.7	75.1	76.2	77.0	77.9	78.7	79.8	80.0
Other Transp. Equip.	13.5	14.2	14.1	14.6	14.5	14.2	13.7	12.8	13.0	13.2	12.6	12.6	12.8
Instruments & Related	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6
Misc. Manufacturing	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
Nondurable Goods	90.6	86.2	85.9	87.6	88.1	89.3	90.0	91.8	95.3	96.5	95.0	91.4	90.2
Food & Kindred Products	31.1	28.0	27.8	29.0	29.6	30.6	31.2	31.7	34.9 1/	35.7	34.4	30.9	29.7
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.3	8.9	8.8	9.6	10.6	11.1	11.5	11.5	13.9	14.8	14.0	11.0	9.6
Apparel & Allied Products	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5
Paper & Allied Products	16.7	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.6 1/	17.1 1/	17.2	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.9
Printing & Publishing	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.9
Chemicals & Allied Product	11.3	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.6
Other Nondurable Goods	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6
Non-Manufacturing	1,414.9	1,363.5	1,363.5	1,381.8	1,404.7	1,419.5	1,436.0	1,418.8	1,430.1	1,442.9	1,444.9	1,438.3	1,434.3
Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5
Construction	80.6	69.5	68.8	74.0	77.0	80.5	83.8	86.6	90.1	89.8	87.4	81.9	77.2
Transp., Comm. & Util.	93.6	89.4	89.4	90.2 1/	91.9 1/	93.3 1/	95.6 1/	95.8	96.5	97.1	95.2	94.0	94.7
Trade	420.6	408.2	402.4	407.1	413.7	419.7	427.1	424.9	429.4	430.9	424.8	428.0	431.2
Wholesale Trade	105.7	102.7	102.5	104.0	105.5	105.7	107.9	106.8	107.3	108.4	106.9	105.9	104.4
Retail Trade	315.0	305.5	299.9	303.1	308.2	314.0	319.2	318.1	322.1	322.5	317.9	322.1	326.8
Finances, Ins. & Real Est.	99.6	96.6	96.7	97.4	98.4	99.1	100.0	101.1	101.6	101.9	100.9	100.7	101.1
Services	375.1	357.4	359.8	364.7	372.9	375.5	377.3	379.2	382.9	385.9	383.7	380.7	380.6
Health Services	117.4	114.6	114.6	115.3	115.8	116.5	117.5	118.7	119.1	119.5	118.9	118.9	119.4
Government	342.8	340.0	344.0	345.9	348.2	348.8	349.5	328.3	326.6	334.3 1/	350.1	350.3	347.0
Federal	70.1	68.4	68.5	68.7	70.2	70.2	70.8	71.3	71.4	71.0	70.2	70.2	69.8
State & Local	272.7	271.6	275.5	277.2	278.0	278.6	278.7	257.0	255.2	263.3 1/	279.9	280.1	277.2
Education	143.6	149.1	152.2	152.5	152.1	151.7	146.9	119.5	116.7	130.5 1/	150.4	152.3	149.6
Workers in Labor/ Management Disputes	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0

1/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes
2/ Detail may not add due to rounding

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KG-11
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